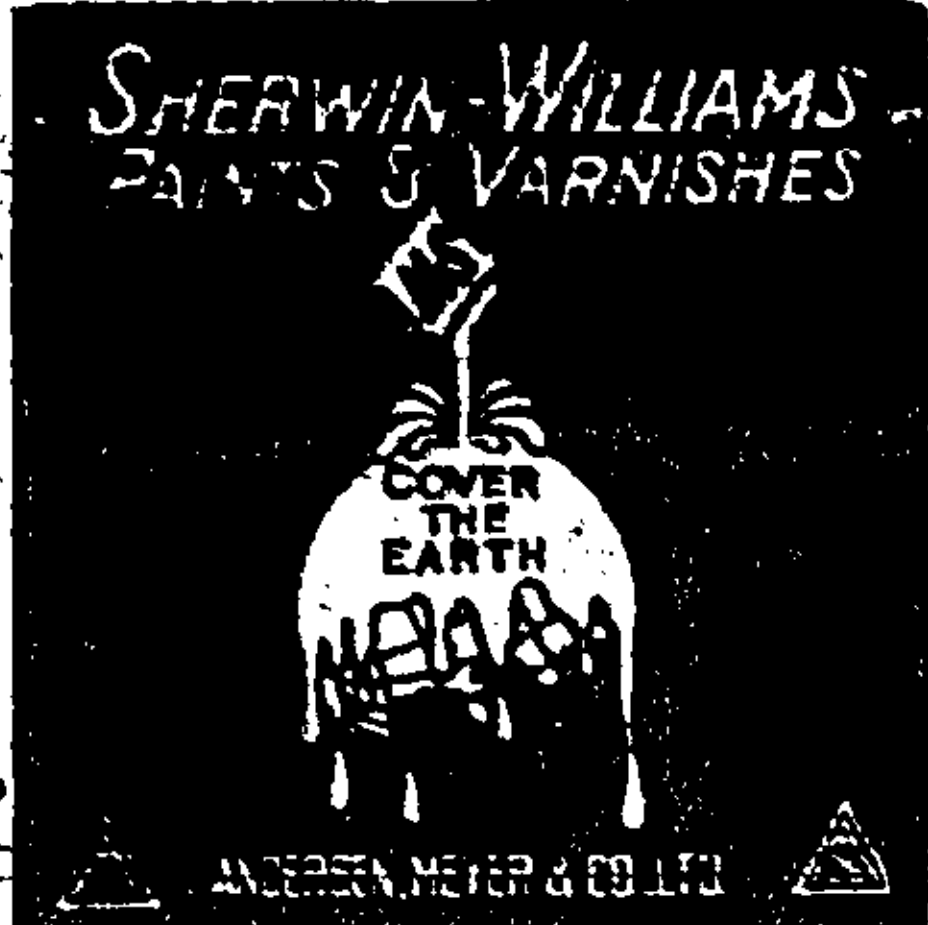


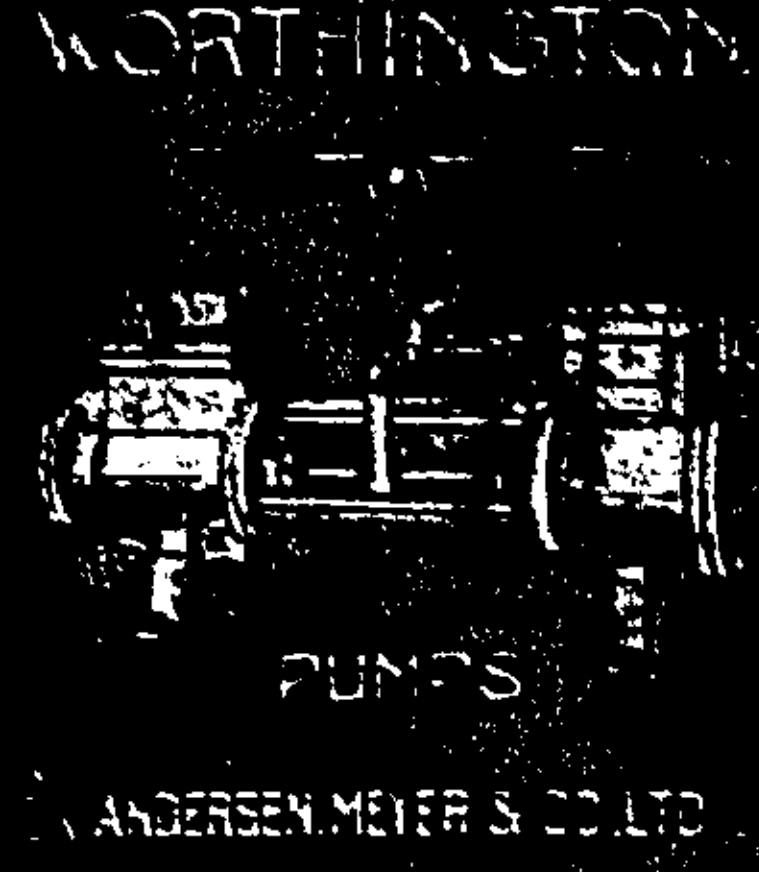


The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1841)

69178 壹拜禮 號九十月七英港香 MONDAY, JULY 19, 1910.

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE YACHT RACES.

New York, July 15.
The Resolute's docking gave rise to a flood of rumours which practically swamped betting momentarily. Experts admit that they are puzzled at the Shamrock, which they describe as "a real freak." Both boats underwent their final trial spins. The Weather Bureau forecasts light southerly wind.
[This message was despatched prior to the first race, which was won by the Shamrock.]

SECOND RACE "OFF."

Sandy Hook, July 16.
The second race was declared off at 7.30, owing to no wind. The Resolute had a long lead.

U.S. SHIPPING.

MAIL ROUTES REOPENED.

Washington, July 14.
Arrangements have been completed to reopen the former Norddeutsche Lloyd routes to American shipping. They were completed at a conference between Admiral Benson, Chairman of the United States Shipping Board, and officials of the United States Mail Steamship Company. The Board recently allocated fifteen ex-German passenger vessels for the Company's operations.
Admiral Benson, interviewed, said the arrangement was purely American and would result in inestimable benefit to the American merchant marine. The Company had given an assurance that no German capital would be invested therein. The agreement with the Norddeutsche Lloyd provided for the use of docks and harbour facilities on a fixed-price basis only.

THE LEAGUE AND THE ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

HOW THE DIFFICULTY WILL BE OVERCOME.

London, July 15.
The *Manchester Guardian*, commenting on the Anglo-Japanese Note to the League of Nations with regard to the Alliance declares that the Treaty has always been entirely out of harmony with the spirit of the Covenant and it will need complete remodelling in order to make it consistent with the Covenant. This will presumably be done by each Power undertaking formally to go to war in support of the other after the League of Nations has definitely pronounced against the aggressor and order all punitive measures contemplated in Article 16 of the Covenant.

DR. MORRISON'S WILL.

PROVISIONS FOR EDUCATION OF HIS CHILDREN.

London, July 15.
Dr. Morrison left £27,545 in England. He requested that his children should have the best education procurable in a Preparatory School and an English Public School and thence proceed to Oxford, completing at the Harvard or Mag Gill with a further course at a European University, as approved by the Trustees, subject to the possibility that one or other of his sons might be specially adapted for some vocation requiring specialised training.

THE BOLIVIAN REVOLT.

Santiago de Chile, July 15.
A message from La Paz says the new Government has banished President Gutierrez, all the Cabinet members and six leaders of the late Government. The Provisional Government has appointed Jose Carrasco as Foreign Minister.

COTTON PRICES JUMP.

New York, July 15.
July cotton shot up 105 points and August 163. Other futures advanced between 15 and 80 points. The jump is due to covering by dealers on the short new crop for delivery.

WOMAN'S SWIMMING RECORD BROKEN.

New York, July 16.
Miss Bleistrey broke the woman's swimming record by covering 300 metres in 4 minutes 43.5 seconds.

THE U.S. PRESIDENCY.

A RIFT IN THE THIRD PARTY.

Chicago, July 16.
The members of a committee of 48, representing the moderate elements at the Convention of the Third (so-called Farmers'-Labour) Party, who bolted therefrom, adjourned without making any arrangements to place a separate Presidential ticket in the field.

BELGIUM'S TRIBUTE TO AN AMERICAN.

Brussels, July 16.
The Presidents of the Senate and the Chamber proceeded to the United States Embassy and handed Mr. Brand Whitlock a presentation bust by Parliament as a token of gratitude. The President of the Senate, in a speech, described him as "the great friend of Belgium."

MEXICAN GENERALS CAPTURED.

Mexico City, July 16.
The War Department announces the capture near Monterey of the Revolutionary Generals Pablo, Garlow, Garcia, Jose Santos and Gonzalez whom it considers headed the recent revolts.

MEXICAN OIL WORKERS' STRIKE.

Mexico City, July 15.
Ten thousand workers in the petroleum fields at Tampico have demanding a 75 per cent. increase in wages.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE TURKISH TREATY.

ALLIES STAND FIRM.

London, July 15.
The Allied Reply to the Turkish Note with reference to the Turkish Treaty declines to modify the clauses relating to the Straits, Smyrna, the Syrian frontier of Armenia. Regarding the regime in the Straits, the Reply says emphatically that there can be no question as to the necessity of taking effective measures to prevent another betrayal of the cause of civilisation by a Turkish Government, but the Allies have decided to grant the Turkish request, as a riparian Power for the right to appoint a delegate on the Straits Commissions.

The Reply emphasises that Turkey's intervention in the war prolonged the conflict for at least two years, causing the loss to the Allies of several millions of lives and thousands of millions of pounds. It recalls the Turkish atrocities in Bulgaria, Macedonia and Armenia as showing the necessity of ending the Empire of the Turks over other nations. It declares that if Turkey refuses to sign peace, or, still more, if unable to re-establish authority in Anatolia, the Allies may be driven to reconsider the arrangement with reference to Constantinople, in which connection the Allies had grave doubts, by ejecting the Turks from Europe once and for all. The Turks are given until July 27 to sign the Treaty.

THE SPA CONFERENCE.

FURTHER DISCUSSION AT GENEVA.

Spa, July 17.
The Conference concluded after a statement by Mr. Lloyd George emphasising that he opposed military intervention. Failure to carry out the coal conditions would be the fault of those who are reckless of the consequences.
The President announced that a committee of representatives of the Allies and Germany would meet at Geneva in a few weeks to settle the points of the reparation question not settled at Spa.

IRISH UNREST.

FIGHTING IN LIMERICK.

London, July 15.
Eighty soldiers accompanying policemen entered Ballylanders, in Limerick, at three o'clock in the morning, intending to make arrests. They were fired on from windows, took cover and returned the fire. Fighting lasted for an hour, one civilian being seriously wounded and seven taken prisoner. The authorities say the casualties are unknown.

A BOLSHEVIK AGITATOR.

London, July 15.
The American Soviet Bureau states that in the event of the deportation of the Bolshevist agitator, Naustera, from England, the Canadian contract mentioned on July 13 will be cancelled. Naustera recently arrived in England from New York on an irregular passport with a most sinister reputation in the United States. It is believed he has already been deported from England.

COAL EXPORTS.

RESTRICTIONS TO REMAIN.

London, July 17.
Sir Robert Horne, receiving a deputation of Newcastle coalowners, declined to remove the restrictions on coal exports. The Government had to consider national rather than local interests, and public utility services in some districts were already suffering from lack of reserves.

NEW AERIAL SERVICE.

LONDON TO MOSCOW.

London, July 17.
Messrs. Beardmore have decided to institute a regular passenger, mail and goods aeroplane service between London and Glasgow, with a stoppage at Hull. The time will be five hours, compared with ten hours by rail.

BISLEY SHOOTING.

SOUTH AFRICAN WINS KING'S PRIZE.

London, July 17.
At Bisley, Sergeant E. H. Morgan (South Africa) won the King's Prize with a score of 231.

ANTI-ALLIED DEMONSTRATION.

ANOTHER GERMAN INDISCRETION.

Berlin, July 17.
The French Charge d'Affaires has protested to the German Government against a Reichswehr Commander permitting the singing of "Deutschland Ueber Alles" after a salute on July 16. The protest points out that the incident evoked disagreeable demonstrations on the part of the crowd.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS IN AMERICA.

Los Angeles, July 17.
Three severe earthquake shocks have been felt here. The people were panic-stricken, but no serious damage was done.

THE PRINCE'S TOUR.

Adelaide, July 16.
The Prince of Wales has departed for Tasmania.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE DAVIS CUP.

AMERICA BEATS ENGLAND.

London, July 17.
At Wimbledon, in the Davis Cup Competition, Tilden and Johnston (America) beat Parke and Kingscott (England) by 8-6, 4-6, 6-3, 6-2. America thus winning the tie.
The Englishmen put up an unexpectedly great fight, volleying magnificently. The Americans featured hurricane stroking, but did not approach the form they showed against the Frenchmen at Eastbourne.

TO-DAY'S CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

MORE FIGHTING REPORTED.

Shanghai, July 18.
Tuan's soldiers have captured the first and second defence lines of Tso's army near Tsochow. The latter made a counter-attack at night but were repulsed with heavy loss.
Tuan's soldiers have captured Yang Chuan. Wu Pui-foo's forces have retreated to the south.
It is reported that Chang Hsun, on his way to Chuchow, was detained by Wu Chang-chik, a detachment commander of Tuan's Army in Songyuen.
Wu Tsing-fang will arrive to-morrow, the 19th, from Japan. A general reception is being prepared.
After a meeting, the Diplomatic Corps has decided that in case any fighting happens near the capital, the same precautions will be taken as during the Boxer trouble. The enclosure of the Legation limits will be divided into sections and protected by international guards.
It has been promulgated by the Southern Army leaders that Tso Kwan will be the Commander-in-Chief in the west, Chang Jik-lin in the east, Li Shun in the south, and Wong Jin-yuen at the rear, all with the common object of punishing Tuan Chi-jui by military force.
Information from the Legation states that Tuan, for fear of being blockaded on three sides, has taken the offensive in three directions.

EARLIER SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

From Our Own Correspondents.

SINGAPORE WISHES "SHAMROCK" GOOD LUCK.

Singapore, July 17.
The Yacht Club has received a telegram of thanks from Sir Thomas Lipton in response to their cable of good wishes.

H.M.S. MALAYA.

Singapore, July 17.
It is officially stated that the battleship Malaya will pay a visit to one month duration to Malaya in December.

MAETSUYCHIK FIRE.

Singapore, July 17.
The missing persons in the fire on board the Dutch steamer Maetsuychik have all turned up.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE FINANCE BILL.

London, July 16.
In the House of Commons, during the debate on the Finance Bill, Capt. Wedgwood Benn proposed that the Imperial Preference duties be repealed. He declared that they were trifling. The absurd policy of Imperial Preference had led to economic friction adverse to the world's peace.
Commander Kenworthy supported the motion.
Mr. Austen Chamberlain, replying, dealing with the criticism that preference did not lower prices, said that the benefit of preference on tea and colonial wine had undoubtedly gone to the consumer. The advantage of sugar preference had gone to the producer, but he was content, whichever it went to, that the object of preference was to give practical example of Imperial unity and to promote Imperial Preference. The advantage lay in the growing prosperity of the overseas territories, and resulting in an increase of their trade with the mother-country.
Mr. Chamberlain emphasised that preference to Britain in the Dominions did not lead to friction. Every leader of every Party in every Dominion approved of Imperial Preference.
Referring to the old assertion that the system of preference would cause war Mr. Chamberlain pointed out that the absence of such a system had not prevented the war in which Britain had been saved by the loyal and voluntary assistance of the Dominions and Protectorates, the slightest concession to whom was now so obnoxious to the Independent Liberals.
Sir Donald Maclean declared that the Independent Liberals would continue to fight for free trade.
The motion was rejected by 180 votes to 90.

Capt. Wedgwood Benn moved a motion with the object of preventing preference being applied to the mandated territories.
Sir Stanley Baldwin, Secretary of the Treasury, pointed out that the proposal was premature, as the terms of the mandate were not yet known. The motion was rejected by 148 votes to 45.
London, July 15.
The House of Commons confirmed, by 154 votes to 80, the clause in the Finance Bill providing for the repeal of land value duties and the cessation of valuation.

(Continued on pages 2, 3 and 4.)

BOUND FOR PEKING.

LOCAL TROOPS EMBARK.

A number of local troops have embarked on the P. and O. liner Himalaya, now lying at the naval anchorage, in readiness to proceed to Tientsin, whence they will eventually proceed to Peking for guard duties at the British Legation. They comprise "A" Company of the 2nd Battalion Wiltshire Regiment, and are in command of Captain P. S. L. Beaver, M.C.
The other officers accompanying the detachment are Captain J. W. James, M.C., Lieut. H. R. Hicks, Lieut. A. E. M. Wolford, M.C., Lieut. W. Anderson, Lieut. E. A. Halford All of the Wiltshire, and Captain F. C. Linton, R.A.M.C.
The officers and men are all aboard, but the sailing of the vessel is postponed until the weather conditions moderate.

"HANOI" ARRIVES.

DELAYED BY RUNNING AGROUND.

After a delay of some twelve hours, occasioned by an accident to the vessel, the French steamer Hanoi arrived in harbour from Haiphong at 9 o'clock this morning. She ran into shallow water at 7 p.m. on Saturday just outside Kwang Chow Wan Harbour, but floated off without any injury with the coming in of the tide. Owing to the darkness, her Commander thought it a wise precaution not to make further attempts at entering the port, and accordingly the vessel did not discharge the cargo consigned for that port until the following morning.

CONCERT AT CITY HALL.

At the St. Andrew's Hall to-morrow afternoon, at 5.30, the last concert will be given by Signor D.F. Amelias, the well-known mandolinist, assisted by Professor Danenberg, Mme. Rosa Filocamo (lyric soprano) and little Elena Filocamo, who will sing duets and solo in Italian and French as well as excerpts from "The Dollar Princess." Elena Filocamo, though only seven years of age, has sung at concerts in several countries with enormous success. Mme. A. Silvestri (vocalist) accompanied by Mrs. Lottie Gordon will also take part in the concert, and judging from the programme there is every reason to expect a rare treat for lovers of music.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

The closing rate of the dollar, on demand, to-day was 3s. 8 1/4d.

THE WEATHER.

2 p.m. Barometer—29.30. Temperature—78. Humidity—98.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Coronet Theatre—5.15 and 9.15 p.m.
Hongkong Theatre—5.15, 7.15 and 9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Coronet Theatre—5.15 and 9.15 p.m.
Hongkong Theatre—5.15, 7.15 and 9.15 p.m.

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HIGH SHIPBUILDING COSTS.

OWNERS HESITATING TO
CONTRACT.

There is reason to believe that, in view of the rising tendency of shipbuilding costs, a number of leading shipowners are now seriously considering if they should defer placing further contracts for tonnages, says the Times.

The matter is understood to have been brought to a head by a proposed general increase in the wages of shipyard workers next month. It may be argued that since the bulk of the present contracts are made on what is known as the "Time and Lime" system, the shipbuilding firms are not affected so closely by wage demands as the owners who place the contracts. Under variations of this system, the owners pay the cost of all labour involved in the construction, the cost of all material, an allowance for fixed charges, and a percentage of profit (usually with a limit of a maximum sum) to the building company. Increased labour costs fall, therefore, directly on the owners who have ordered the tonnage, and it is for these to say if they can afford to pay the enhanced price, due to the high costs of labour and material, of the completed tonnage.

The position as regards existing contracts, which may be affected by any further great increase in costs, is one for individual examination. But the case of new contracts is different, and there is no doubt that many owners are extremely sceptical about the wisdom of placing contracts with costs even at the present level.

The ultimate cost of ship-ordered tonnage can only be estimated. But shipping firms are estimating that, provided costs continue on the present basis, vessels of the good cargo liner type ordered now may be expected to work out at about £10 a ton deadweight. In the years 1905-6 five cargo steamers were being built at £5 or £6 a ton. In 1913 similar ships could be built at £7 or £8 a ton. Consequently, on the present basis, the prices are now about five times what they were immediately before the war. There is general admission that the placing of contracts on such terms involves a large speculative element. The venture has even been described as "a desperate speculation." Should there be two or three years of high freight and the excess profits tax be reduced, the speculation might prove profitable. But many freight rates have lately been falling, and the excess profits tax is being increased. Hence the extreme hesitation of owners to place further contracts with prices high, especially as there is a large amount of construction now in hand in the shipyards, the completion of which is being delayed by scarcity of material.

BERLIN CHEERS FOR
HOHENZOLLERN.

"THE OLD FLAG AGAIN!"

An election meeting in Berlin, addressed by Herr Helfferich, who was Finance Minister under the old regime, has been made the occasion of the most violent Nationalist and anti-Republican demonstration that Germany has known since the revolution.

Not only was the building where the meeting was held packed, but enormous crowds assembled in the streets to cheer Helfferich.

Some gems from the Nationalist leader's speech were as below:

"What we have most at heart is the revival of Germanic ideas."

"We must see the incorporation of those ideas in the old black-white-and-red flag."

"We will swear to hoist those colours again."

"Go to the polling booths under the motto:—

"Deutschland, Deutschland ueber Alles!"

"Ueber Alles in der Welt!"

Helfferich's great audience joined in singing the discredited anthem, following with cheers for the Hohenzollerns and cries of "Down with the German Republic!"

Meantime the crowds outside sought diversion in attacks on passing Jews, including some woman who had finally to be rescued by the military police.

Of more political importance than these signs of the revived spirit of Prussianism was the fact that Helfferich, in the course of his speech, hinted at a possible union between the Nationalists and the so-called "German People's party."

He suggested the motto, "March apart, but strike together!"

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EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE SPA CONFERENCE.

Paris, July 15.

It is semi-officially reported from Spa that the Germans have accepted the Allied coal stipulations but accompanied by conditions requiring consideration.

Spa, July 15.

Herr von Simons sent a personal letter to Mr. Lloyd George asking the latter to help by allowing Germany, in cash, the difference between the pit-mouth price of export coal, and also by a generous arrangement as regards shipping and giving Germany security against the constant menace of invasion if she gets behind with her deliveries.

Herr von Simons adds that these are not conditions, but an expression of hopes.

Spa, July 15.

A German delegate, interviewed by Reuters, stated that the Germans had agreed to the Allied terms in principle, asking for an explanation of certain points.

Spa, July 15.

The Germans signed the coal agreement. They had previously objected to the provision in the agreement that the Allies occupy the Ruhr or some other district if 5,000,000 tons of coal were not delivered by November 15th.

London, July 16.

It is believed that the Allied reply as regards coal promises full consideration of Germany's requests, also as regards provisioning of miners and importation of raw materials, as proposed in the German Note, but does not accept the proposals regarding the method of pricing German coal deliveries. Germany will require to give a definite answer at the meeting to-morrow.

Spa, July 15.

The Allies had a conference this morning. For 2½ hours they discussed the latest German proposals.

The situation is regarded as having improved, but it is unlikely that the German proposals will be accepted in their present form. The Allies will meet again in the afternoon.

Herr Hue, who is president of the German Miners' Union, has been summoned to return to Spa.

Berlin, July 15.

At a conference of coal workers at Bochum, Herr Hue urgently appealed to Herr von Simons at Spa, declaring the growing danger to the Ruhr and to the coal industry, and the number of extra shifts or even to continue the present number owing to the "extraordinary bad food, high temperature, and the reports from Spa of the measure of compulsion in connection with the Ruhr region."

Herr Hue added that the Union of Christian coal workers protests against the increase of hours of work and hopes that coal workers throughout the world will join in the protest.

He concluded by saying:—"The German workers are not cut out of such soft wood as to allow themselves to be robbed of their rights by the bayonets of Senegalese negroes, or forced to slave in the service of foreign capitalists."

Spa, July 15.

At eleven o'clock this morning, Herr von Simons sent Mr. Lloyd George a note intimating the German acceptance of the Allied terms in regard to the delivery of coal. The note was sent to the "Villa Fraumense" in time to prevent the presentation of the Allied ultimatum.

An hour later, a formal German note was delivered, in which the Germans agreed to deliver 2,000,000 tons of coal monthly as required. The Allies have provided that Germany shall have the distribution of the Upper Silesian coal or, alternatively, a guarantee of 1,500,000 tons for the use of Germany.

The Allies have also provided for the appointment of a mixed Commission to go to Essen to enquire into housing, food, and clothing conditions, and grant an additional advance supply of imported food for the whole population of Germany.

Spa, July 16.

The Allied proposals provide for advance to Germany on the basis of the amount of coal delivered in the next six months, and the difference between the German market price of coal and the export price F.O.B. to German ports or the market price of British coal F.O.B. to British ports.

The advances will enjoy priority over other Allied credits. Britain will participate in the loan to the extent of 22 per cent., the other Allies providing the remainder in proportion to the coal received.

A portion of the Reparations Commission will sit in Brussels to control the production of German coal and the Reparations programme reporting any breaches of the conditions.

It is estimated that this arrangement gives France 1,600,000 tons of coal monthly, and Italy, 250,000 tons monthly, the remainder going to Belgium.

BISLEY MARKSMANSHIP.

London, July 14.

At Bisley the following have qualified for the second stage of the King's Prize: Lieutenant F. D. Evans, Malay States, 92; Private O. L. Ilbert, Shanghai, 85. Sergeant H. W. Lambert, Shanghai, 84, failed to qualify, but was awarded a prize.

The prize winners for the Alexandra Cup (ten shots at 200 and 600 yards) included Private G. Santeens, Malacca Volunteers, 90; Sergeant H. W. Lambert, Shanghai Volunteers, 89. In the "Qualifier" (ten shots at 300 and 600 yards) Private O. L. Ilbert, Shanghai, scored 93 and in the Allcomers Aggregate for 200, 500 and 600 yards Ilbert had 221.

LATER.

At Bisley, Lieutenant F. D. Evans (Malay States) scored 132 in the second stage of the King's Prize, and qualified for the third stage.

WORLD'S SHIPBUILDING.

London, July 16.

Lloyd's merchant shipping statistics show that 3,578,153 tons of shipping are building in the United Kingdom and that the June increase was 184,000 tons as compared with March, and 1,054,000 tons as compared with last year. Ships begun during the quarter include many large vessels of which 223 are ships of six thousand tons and upwards. Vessels of ten thousand upwards number sixty-three. The total merchant shipping building abroad amounts to 4,142,751 tons, a decrease of 405,000 tons due to a large decrease in the building of tonnage in the United States. The figures of the Dominions show an increase of 36,000 tons. The world's total is 7,720,904 tons, a decrease of 221,000 tons as compared with March.

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BRANCH OFFICE: Shanghai, Nos. 430 & 431, Woosung Road.

FACTORY: Canton, Wang Yang Street, Canton Road, and Shanghai, No. 71, North Szechuan Road.

Noble's VALUE IS WORLD FAMOUS

Famous, not only in the Old Country, but throughout the World, are the superb values obtainable from John Noble's.

You should send to-day for the wonderful 68 page Catalogue, giving full particulars and hundreds of illustrations of the very latest styles in Women's, Men's and Children's Wear, Dress Materials, Footwear and all kinds of Household Requirements, such as Linens, Showings, Curtains, Bedding, Cutlery, etc.

Buy all such goods direct from England— from Noble's, the actual manufacturer, and thus save middle profits. Everything offered you by Noble's will give you extreme satisfaction in quality of material, design, workmanship and price.

To save writing to England in the first place, copies of John Noble's Catalogue may be obtained, post free, from the "Hong Kong Daily Press," Hong Kong.

PATTERNS John Noble, Ltd., will gladly send a splendid selection of patterns of dress materials, post free, on application to Manchester.

REMITTANCES (in £) should where ever possible be sent by Money Order, or by Bank Draft, payable at sight on London or Manchester.

JOHN NOBLE Ltd. Manchester, Eng.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

POLAND'S STRUGGLE AGAINST BOLSHIEVISM.

London, July 16.

The Times' correspondent at Kovno says that the Bolsheviks occupied Vilna unopposed on July 14th.

London, July 16.

It is reliably reported that General Wrangel has refused to withdraw to the Crimea, in compliance with the terms of the proposed armistice.

A telegram from Warsaw says that the British Note to M. Lenin created an unfavourable impression in Poland. It is considered inevitable, in view of its terms, that the Premier, M. Grabski, will leave Spa without consenting to the armistice.

A telegram from Moscow says that, at a public meeting, M. Tchicherin favoured immediate negotiations for peace with Poland. M. Trotsky protested in very violent terms and obtained unanimous applause by declaring that peace could only be signed after the triumphal entry of the Reds into Warsaw.

EAST PRUSSIAN PLEBISCITE.

London, July 15.

Poland declares that she cannot recognise the result of the plebiscite in East Prussia as held on July 12th. The Poles allege that the plebiscite was held at a time unfavourable to Poland, and that the Germans terrorised the voters who voted publicly.

SOVIET RUSSIA AND LITHUANIA.

London, July 15.

The Peace Treaty between Soviet Russia and Lithuania was signed on July 12th. The Poles have recognised Lithuanian claims to Vilna, Grodno and the northern part of Suwalki Province.

DUBLIN CASTLE MAILS STOLEN.

London, July 15.

Fifty men raided the post office at Rotunda, Dublin, and carried and removed in motor cars all mails for Dublin Castle and Viceregal Lodge.

Chater Road

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

A HEAVY CALENDAR.

The Criminal Sessions opened at the Supreme Court this morning, when a heavy list of cases was down for hearing. There were eleven actual cases for trial, involving twelve prisoners. One case of murder was the most serious crime, and the list also included the charge of manslaughter against the European, Mr. W. J. Williams, of the Naval Yard, who shot a Chinese constable from his house in Kennedy Road. There were four banishment cases, the others being crimes of varying nature.

ADMITTED PERJURY.

The first case taken was that in which an Indian watchman and money lender, named Hurram Singh, was charged with having committed perjury in the Summary Court before Mr. J. R. Wood, on June 23rd.

He pleaded guilty and was represented by Mr. Drummond. The Attorney General (the Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp) stated that the prisoner was the plaintiff in a money-lending case and he swore on oath that he saw the defendant in the action, another Indian, sign a promissory note. As a matter of fact he did not, because the note was a forgery.

Replying to the Chief Justice (Mr. Justice Gompertz) Mr. Kemp stated that he could not ask the Court to assume that the claim for money was bad. There might have been a genuine claim in the action, but the promissory note was a forgery and the prisoner's evidence perjury.

Addressing the Court on behalf of the prisoner, Mr. Drummond stated that the prisoner had been in the Colony for twenty years and for the past 12 years had been employed as a watchman by the To Yuen restaurant, West Point. He (Mr. Drummond) produced a certificate given by the Managing Director of the Po Yuen, stating that the prisoner was a diligent, faithful and honest servant. He was 42 years of age and had a wife in India, whom he supported. Except from a charge of drunkenness prisoner had never given any trouble to the Police. Mr. Drummond went on to speak of prisoner's general good character.

His Lordship, having told the prisoner that he took account of his previous good character, stated that money lenders were far too fond when they had a claim of attempting to support it by evidence which was untrue. There was a great deal too much of that going on and he had frequently had to warn money lenders that they would get themselves into serious trouble. He thought he was being very lenient in sentencing the prisoner to six months imprisonment.

FIVE YEARS FOR STABBING.
A coal coolie, named Tang Shum, was charged with causing grievous bodily harm to a Chinese named Su Tai on June 2nd.

In reply to the charge he stated: "We had a fight and I stabbed him" which was taken as a plea of "guilty."

Mr. Kemp explained that the prisoner's story was that the complainant owed him some money but refused to pay it back although he was in a position to do so. In the course of a fight prisoner stabbed the complainant. The other story told was that prisoner tried to extort some money from the plaintiff, but he (Mr. Kemp) was inclined to believe the prisoner's version of the affair. The Crown was prepared to accept the prisoner's story also that the other man might have attacked him first.

Questioned by His Lordship, prisoner admitted that he took the knife along with him because he feared he was going to be badly assaulted.

Sentence of five years' hard labour was passed.

THE EUROPEAN MANSLAUGHTER CASE.
The charge against Mr. Williams was then proceeded with and is reported elsewhere under a separate heading.

NO PRISONERS.

The remainder of the Jury not called in the manslaughter case were then instructed to proceed into the Second Court, where

THE TYPHOON.

HEAVY RAINS AND GALE

Ever since early yesterday morning up to the time of writing (2.30 p.m.) the typhoon signal, indicating that a gale is expected from the west, has been hoisted at the Observatory and other points. This is the second occasion this season on which a typhoon signal has been displayed. Except for a low barometer, nothing untoward took place until last evening, when the wind freshened considerably and rain fell. Similar conditions prevailed throughout the night and this morning, several rather heavy squalls being experienced, with continuous rain.

On enquiry at Messrs. Falconer's this morning we were informed that the glass had been reading extremely low since yesterday morning. This morning at ten o'clock it began to drop still lower and touched 29.32—an extremely low reading. It remained almost stationary around this figure for the greater part of the morning, but there was no marked increase in the severity of the weather.

The Star Ferry boats have been running as usual, although during the morning the red flag was hoisted on the wharves, and notices were displayed warning intending passengers that the service might be stopped at any moment.

The squall resulted in the capsizing of a sampan at about 10 o'clock this morning, off Blake Pier. The Kowloon Dock launch Edith, which was cruising in the vicinity, rescued the occupants after considerable trouble.

OBSERVATORY REPORT.
We have to thank the Director of the Observatory for the following, which reached us at 2 p.m. to-day:

The bad weather is caused by the typhoon first signalled by the Royal Observatory on the 11th inst. as being "indicated in the Pacific to the East of Luzon." The typhoon pursued a north and north-westerly track until the 15th, when it rounded North Formosa and entered the coast to the North of Foochow. Since that date, its continued existence has been shown by the steadily falling barometer at Hongkong, and the south-westerly winds at Hap Rock.

No signal of the local Code was hoisted at 8.40 a.m. on the 18th, signifying a probable gale from the West. The wind began to rise at 9 p.m., and has been varying from force 5 to 7 (Beaufort Scale) since, finally reaching gale force at noon to-day.

The disturbance is situated to the North of the Colony, and at the present moment shows no sign of "filling up."

Four cases of lunishment and one case of arson were due to come on. It was discovered, however, that the prisoners had not been sent down from the gaol and the hearing of the cases had to be postponed until 2.15 p.m.

FOUR BANISHEES.
Before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning, four men named Chung Ming, Ip Ying, Wong Chan-ng, and Lo Fat, were charged with having returned from banishment.

Sentences varying from two to three years' hard labour were passed.

MALICIOUSLY WOUNDED A BULLOCK.
A fisherman, named Tang Kin-hi of San On, was indicted before Mr. Wood on charges of maliciously setting fire to two houses, of maliciously wounding a bullock, of wounding a pig, and also of wounding a man named Chan Lin-tai. All the offences took place on Lan tao island on July 19.

Prisoner pleaded guilty to the charge of wounding a bullock and was sentenced to two years' hard labour. The hearing of the other charges was adjourned until Wednesday morning.

KIDNAPPER.
This afternoon, a Chinese named Chan Wan, was charged with kidnapping one boy from Yaumati in January, and on two counts with child stealing in June. Prisoner denied all the charges. This case is proceeding.

NOTICE.

The interest and responsibility of Mr. Herbert William Looker in our Firm ceased on the 30th June 1920.

DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARSTON
Hongkong, 1st July, 1920.

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From ANTWERP, MIDDLESBRO, LONDON AND STRAITS.

The Steamship

"BENLAVERS"

Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 24th inst. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Under-signs on or before the 31st inst., or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 24th inst. at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.
Agents.

Hongkong, 19th July, 1920.

ABSENT PRISONERS.

THE POLICE AT FAULT.

Regarding the non-attendance of prisoners at the Criminal Sessions this morning, and in consequence of which the Jurors, excepting those called in the manslaughter case, had to be dismissed and requested to return this afternoon, Mr. J. R. Wood, the Puisne Judge, made a public statement to the jurymen concerned this afternoon at the opening of his Court.

Addressing the jurymen, he stated that it seemed desirable that he should make some statement about what happened this morning, both for the satisfaction of the general public and all those who had anything to do at the Court, but more particularly for the satisfaction of the jurymen who were summoned to attend. It was intended this morning to open his Court so soon as the jury had been called in the Chief Justice's Court, but when that time came the Registrar had to apologise him (Mr. Wood) that none of the prisoners for trial in that Court had arrived. He therefore instructed the Registrar to dismiss the jurymen until this afternoon. He also requested that enquiries should be made to find out where the responsibility rested with the Police Department.

The system is that a letter is sent by the Crown Solicitor to the Captain Superintendent of Police asking for a list of the prisoners awaiting trial and that it is the duty of the Police Department on the day of the trial to obtain the prisoners from the gaol and bring them to the Court. That they failed to do. He had been asked to communicate that statement in order to prevent a similar occurrence in future. He regretted very much the serious inconvenience caused in that way to all who had to come to the Court, and he wished to make it quite clear that there was no cause of complaint against the officers of the Court or against the Crown Solicitor or Attorney General. The responsibility in the matter rested with the Police Department.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL
HONGKONG

THE LEYLAND HODGSON CO.

IN VAUDEVILLE AND LATEST LONDON REVUES

THURSDAY JULY 22nd "VARIETY TITBITS"

FRIDAY "23rd" "SPA GIRL"

SATURDAY "24th" "PERSIANA"

Popular Prices Booking at MOUTRIE'S.

CITY HALL

To-morrow Afternoon July 20th at 5.30 p.m.

Kindly assisted by Prof. E. Danenberg
Grand Afternoon Concert at St. Andrew's Hall

given by

Signor D. F. Amelias, mandolinist.

Mlle. Rosie Filocomo, lyric soprano.

Her little sister Elena

Mme A. Silvestri, Dram. soprano.

Accompanied by Mrs. Lottie Gordon (pianiste)

Admission: \$2.00 Children \$1.00

Tickets obtainable at Anderson Music Co. or at the door.

NOTICE.

We have this day removed our office to the top floor of Nos. 250 & 252 Des Vaux Road Central (Messrs. Kwong Sang Ho's main premises).

MOW FUNG & CO. LTD.

Hongkong, 19th July, 1920.

NOTICE.

MESSAGE HALL

MRS. HAN INOKUCHI.

Graduate from the Nagasaki Massage School, has removed from No. 33 Queen's Road to No. 25 Stanley Street 1st floor Telephone No. 1964.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

By Order of the Mortgagees.
Messrs. Lammett Brothers have received instructions to sell by Public Auction

FRIDAY

The 23rd day of July 1920 at 3 p.m. at their Sales Rooms Duddell Street, Victoria, Hongkong

The following valuable Leasehold property situated at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong, viz:— All that piece or parcel of ground situated at Victoria aforesaid registered in the Land Office as Section 5 of Inland Lot No. 425 together with the messuage erected thereon known as No. 5 West Terrace Victoria aforesaid. Term 999 years from 28th May 1853 created by a Crown Lease of the said Lot dated 17th April 1895 Annual Crown rent \$6.46. Area 2959 square feet.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER, Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street, Hongkong, Solicitors for the Mortgagees, or to Messrs. LAMMETT BROS., Auctioneers, Hongkong, 5th July, 1920.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

It is hereby notified that an interim dividend of 25 per share, subject to deduction of Income Tax, has been declared for the HALF YEAR ending 30th June 1920, at rate of 38 per dollar.

The dividend will be payable on and after Monday the 9th August, 1920, at the Offices of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Corporation will be closed from MONDAY the 26th July to SATURDAY the 1st August, 1920 (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors

N. J. STARR,

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 13th July, 1920.

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG TUTORIAL & EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE

43, Bonham Road.

Opposite the University

Tel. No. 732. P.O. Box 593.

Principal

JOHN P. JONES, B.Sc., M.E., M.A.

The Institute affords Special Preparation (Class and Private, Day and Evening, Oral and Correspondence) for University Matriculation and Degree Examinations.

New Session has now commenced. Tutorial Classes are being conducted in English, Mathematics, Trigonometry, Mechanics, Physics, Chemistry, History, Geography, Latin and French, for Hongkong University July Examinations.

Private Tuition can also be had in these subjects.

Prospectus on application.

ADVERTISE YOUR WANTS.

WHAT YOU WANT SOMEONE HAS—WHAT YOU DON'T WANT SOMEONE ELSE DOES.

ONE CENT PER WORD—PER INSERTION

Two Cents if not Prepaid.

A SMALL ADVERTISEMENT IN THESE COLUMNS WILL BE PRODUCTIVE OF MANY ENQUIRIES REPLIES AWAIT BOX No. 1—

NOTICE.

THE WEST POINT BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

An Interim Dividend of One dollar and seventy five cents per share for the six months ending 30th June 1920 will be payable on Wednesday 28th July on which date Dividend warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's office.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Tuesday the 20th to Wednesday the 23rd July (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By order of the Board of Directors.

MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE

Secretary to The Hongkong Land Investment & Agency Co., Ltd. General Agents for

The West Point Building Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 13th July, 1920.

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

An Interim Dividend of Three dollars and fifty cents per share for the six months ending 30th June 1920 will be payable on Wednesday 28th July on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's office.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Tuesday the 20th to Wednesday the 23rd July (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By order of the Board of Directors.

MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,

Secretary.

Hongkong, 13th July, 1920.

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE LIMITED.

An Interim Dividend of Four dollars per share for the six months ending 30th June 1920 will be payable on Wednesday 28th July on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's office.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Tuesday the 20th to Wednesday the 23rd July (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By order of the Board of Directors.

MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE

Secretary to

the General Managers.

Hongkong, 13th July, 1920.

WANTED.

WANTED.—An energetic and reliable Agent in Swatow for a first class London Fire Insurance Company. Apply, stating experience, to "Fire" in this paper.

WANTED.—Junior British Male Assistant for shipping Office. Apply P. O. Box 38.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Abergeldis 135 Peak. Apply 135 Peak.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.

Glenshiel, No. 141 The Peak, near Barker Road Tram station. Apply to Linstead & Davis Alexandra Buildings.

LOST.

LOST.—On Saturday, July 17th, probably in the Peak tram, a gold bar brooch set with 2 diamonds and a sapphire. Finder will be rewarded on returning same to 40 The Peak.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on Tuesday, the 20th July, 1920, commencing at 11 a.m.

at Godown E of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon.

12 Forged Steel Bars 6 1/2" dia.

X 16' long

5 Forged Steel Bars 7" dia.

X 16' long

(Suitable for shafts, ships davits etc.)

Terms: Cash on delivery.

LAMMETT BROS.

Auctioneers.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Tuesday the 20th July 1920, commencing at 11.15 a.m.

at No. 4 Godown of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon.

160 Bags Pig Iron.

Terms: Cash on delivery.

LAMMETT BROS.

Auctioneers.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Wednesday, the 21st July 1920, commencing at 5 p.m.

at their Sales Rooms, Duddell Street

The Motor Boat "DAT LEE"

(at present lying in Causeway Bay)

Length about 39 feet

Beam 9 feet

Engine 28 H.P. not mounted, in good working order.

The Boat is teakwood throughout and is fitted with cabin and wash room, awnings nearly new.

Terms: Cash on delivery.

LAMMETT BROS.

Auctioneers.

Burglar & Fire-resisting

SAFES

"Prevention is better than Cure."

The Undersigned have just received a new consignment of Milner's Safes.

LAMMETT BROS.

Auctioneers.

Duddell Street.

MUSTARD & CO.

Connaught Rd. Central

Telephone No. 1186.

Every type of Builders' Hardware.

Specifications given on all work.

Complete lay outs for any type of building can be obtained on application.

TRADE YALE MARK

Padlocks of all descriptions.

Drawer locks for all purposes.

Cupboard locks for all work.

Wardrobe locks in assorted sizes.

Night latches of all description.

"YALE"

means security.

SOLE AGENTS IN

CHINA, HONGKONG

AND MACAO.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

FRENCH NATIONAL DAY.

Paris, July 15.
It is reported from Berlin that the French flag, which was hoisted on the Embassy on the occasion of the celebration of July 14th was removed by a person who climbed on the roof. It was immediately replaced. The French representative has protested to the German Government.

Berlin, July 15.
The Police are offering a reward of 10,000 marks for the capture of the man who cut down the Tricolour on the French Embassy. The policemen who made no attempt to prevent the cutting down of the flag have been suspended.

Berlin, July 16.
In preparation for the hauling down of the French flag to-day, the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs and a leading Police representative called on the Embassy and expressed the Government's regrets.

Subsequently, a company of the Reichswehr marched past the Embassy, and, as the flag was hoisted, they saluted. Leading French officers and members of the Embassy were on the balcony.

The Reichswehr, as they marched off, sang "Deutschland Über Alles." The crowd vigorously cheered.

The Reichswehr only participated in the ceremony after influential persuasion, but refused to don their parade uniform.

Paris, July 15.
For the first time since the war France enjoyed yesterday an old fashioned Fourteenth of July. The day's programme included a big military review at Vincennes, free performances at many theatres, fireworks and dancing in the streets. On this occasion the American tribute took the form of the presentation of an American flag to Marshall Foch, which Madame Foch accepted for her husband, who is absent at Spa. The Germans insulted France by tearing down the tricolour flying over the Embassy at Berlin. Later, however, the flag was recovered. The French Charge d'Affaires protested to the German Government, which presented excuses.

JAPANESE IN CALIFORNIA.

Washington, July 14.
Unofficial exchanges have already occurred arising from a petition circulated in California urging amendment of the State law to limit the rights of orientals to hold real estate on lease. It is understood the likelihood of the success of the petition has caused the officials to realize that soon there must be formal negotiations between Japan and the United States with the object of reaching a clearer understanding of the difficult issues growing out of the steady increase of the Japanese population in the Pacific Coast States. Possibly the negotiations may be deferred until California adopts restrictive measures, but it is not doubted that negotiations will be promptly follow such action.

TOMMY BURNS DEFEATED.

London, July 16.
At the Albert Hall, for the heavy weight championship of the British Empire, in a 20 rounds contest, Joe Beckett beat Tommy Burns (Canada), ex-heavyweight champion of the world. Burns, who is now 39 years old, put up a good fight against the British champion, showing a good deal of his old-time cleverness, his footwork and ducking being particularly smart. In the sixth round, Beckett shook Burns with a straight left to the jaw, and, in the seventh, hooped him with a right to the stomach. On rising, Burns was sent down again with a right to the jaw. He took a count of nine and then his seconds threw in the towel.

THE MESOPOTAMIAN OUTBREAK.

London, July 16.
It is semi-officially stated with regard to the outbreak in Mesopotamia that the garrison at Lumsitha is being provisioned by aeroplanes. They also get supplies by means of raids into the town, which is held by the tribesmen. Raids against the railway continue to be frequent. British aeroplanes are actively bombing and machine-gunning the hostile villages and tribal concentrations.

AN AMERICAN CASE.

Polo Beach, July 14.
The Florida Court has annulled the temporary injunction restraining Boss Croker and his wife from disposing of the former's estate. The Judge ruled Croker was mentally competent.

AN ECHO OF THE "LUSITANIA."

Philadelphia, July 16.
A lifebelt bearing the name of "Lusitania" has been found in the Delaware River, with a lock of blonde hair entangled in it.

COUNTY CRICKET.

London, July 15.
Yorkshire beat Northamptonshire by an innings and 173 runs. Waddington took six wickets for 39 runs in the first innings and seven wickets for 18 runs in the second innings, securing, also, the "Eat Trick."
Kent beat Leicestershire by an innings and 99 runs.
Sussex beat Derbyshire by 104 runs.
Somerset beat Worcestershire by an innings and 45 runs.
The Players beat the Gentlemen by seven wickets.

CONSIGNEES.

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Steamship
"ABERCOS" (Voy 2)

having arrived from Portland Ore via ports, on 16th inst. consignees are hereby notified that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the Hazardous and or Extra-Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at consignees' risk.

Consignees of cargo must produce an Import permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading will be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged cargo is to be left in the Godowns where it will be examined at 10 a.m. on 22nd inst. by the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas.

All claims must be presented within thirty days of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized. No claims will be recognized after the goods have left the Godowns, and cargo undelivered on and after 23rd inst. will be subject to rent.

No fire insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.
United States Shipping Board
Emergency Fleet Corporation
Managing Agents.

THE ADMIRAL LINE.
5th Floor Hotel Mansions.
Hongkong, 15th July, 1920.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "MAQUEAN"
From SEATTLE JAPAN & MANILA.

The above-mentioned vessel having arrived from the above mentioned Ports, consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the Hazardous and or Extra-Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at consignees' risk.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on 19th inst. at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented within a week of the steamer's arrival here after which they cannot be recognized. No claims will be recognized after the goods have left the Godowns, and cargo undelivered on and after 19th inst. will be subject to rent.

No fire insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.
United States Shipping Board
Emergency Fleet Corporation.
Managing Agents.

FRANK WATERHOUSE & CO.
As Operators.
U. S. Shipping Board.
3rd Floor, Hotel Mansions.

CONSIGNEES.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, NAGASAKI & SHANGHAI.

The Steamship
"CHINA"

Having arrived from the above mentioned ports, consignees of cargo by her are hereby notified and requested to send in their Bills of Lading duly endorsed for countersignature and take delivery of their goods from ship's side.

Cargo impeding discharge will be landed immediately and cargo remaining on board on and after Monday, July 19th, at noon, will be landed at consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo undelivered on and after Thursday, July 22nd, at 5 p.m. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods will be landed into the Company's Godowns, where it will be examined on Thursday, July 22nd, 1920, at 2 p.m.

No claim will be recognized after the goods have left the ship's side or Co's Godown. All claims should be presented within three weeks of the ship's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No fire insurance whatever will be effected.

O. H. RITTER,
Agent.
Prince's Building, Ground Floor
Hongkong, 16th July, 1920.

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Steamship
"MULPUE"

having arrived from New York via ports, on the 12th inst. consignees are hereby notified that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the Hazardous and or Extra-Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at consignees' risk.

Consignees of cargo must produce an Import permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading will be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged cargo is to be left in the Godowns, where it will be examined at 10 a.m. on the 17th by the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas.

All claims must be presented within thirty days of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized. No claims will be recognized after the goods have left the Godowns, and cargo undelivered on and after 17th inst. will be subject to rent.

No fire insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.
United States Shipping Board
Emergency Fleet Corporation.
Managing Agents.

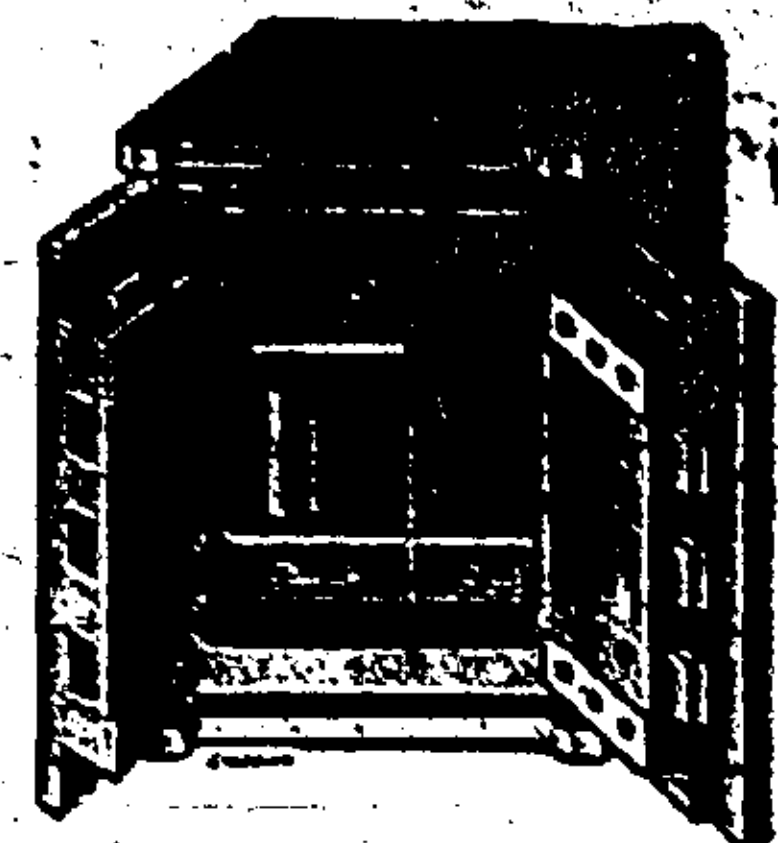
THE ADMIRAL LINE.
5th Floor Hotel Mansions.
Hongkong, 13th July, 1920.

HELP TO END THIS BURGLARY EPIDEMIC
IN THE COLONY BY BUYING

BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES

THEY ENSURE SAFETY OF YOUR VALUABLES
AND EASE OF HEART.

THE SINCERE COMPANY, LIMITED.
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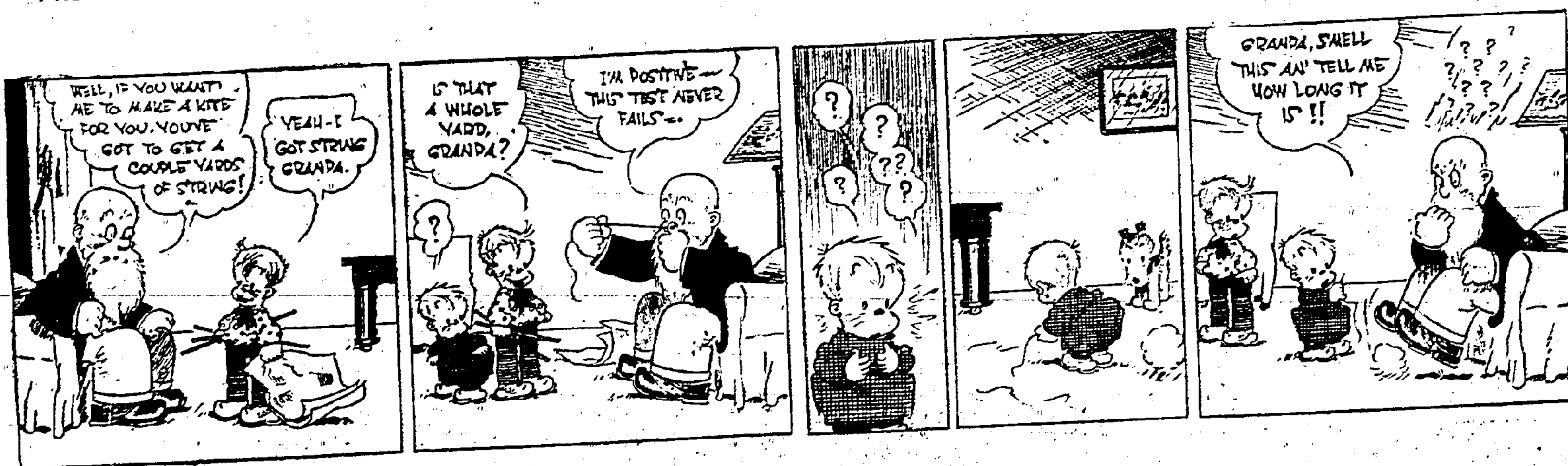
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Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

The rate of subscription to "The Hongkong Telegraph" is \$36 per annum. (Payable in Advance.)

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The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamshing, Canton, who are our agents there.

BIRTH.

HANCOCK.—On July 18th, at "Cheongdale," The Peak, the wife of Richard Hancock, of a daughter.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, MONDAY, JULY 19, 1920.

HONEST NATIONS NEEDED.

When a man so eminent in international statecraft as Viscount Grey speaks on the subject of the League of Nations one is compelled to pay great respect to the thoughts he utters. His most recent pronouncement on international relations came to hand by cable on Saturday and it is well worth looking at for a moment to see the attitude this undoubtedly great statesman takes. Viscount Grey was speaking to the Council of the League of Nations' Union and by reason of his steady striving in the cause of world peace and his notorious broad-mindedness his utterance has an added value in these days when peace the world over is the primary necessity. True it is that his reference was mainly to Germany's position, but underlying the views he gave is a principle that might easily escape notice.

He expressed the hope he had entertained that at the first meeting of the Council of the League it would have been possible to have admitted Germany a member, but Germany's recent attitude at Spa had left him with the impression that she was mainly seeking to discover and exploit the weaknesses of the Treaty. He made particular mention of the disarmament dispute and stated that until Germany had given some better evidence of her good faith he failed to see how she could be invited to become a member. That is not simply a statement by a British statesman in prejudiced vein against a late enemy; it is a statement that embodies the very principle on which the League is founded. Germany has set her hand and seal to a document that was specifically designed to rob her of the power of making further armed trouble and before Germany can be counted as fit to enter an assembly of nations for the preservation of world peace she must carry out the provisions of that document, not only to the letter but in the spirit. The League of Nations, if it is ever to be an effective preventive of war, must of necessity be composed of nations who are going "to play the game"; nations who have some honesty of purpose; some intention of fulfilling their pledged word. Without that honesty and intention the League would be reduced to a mere assembly in which no faith could be reposed and which could never hope to achieve the objects for which it has been established. Britain and Japan have very recently given evidence of their honesty—we refer to their communication to the League against the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty—and by all other nations must be shown a similar regard. Viscount Grey made yet another point that is of great interest and importance. By emphasising the necessity of giving publicity to the work of the League he touched on one of its main features, i.e., the need of bringing to the clear light of day all matters affecting international politics. He stated that if public opinion fully asserted itself it could prevent any Government from going to war, but he pointed to the equally true corollary that Governments could not prevent wars unless they had a strong public opinion behind them. History furnishes many examples of where public opinion has led governments to take certain courses of action that were not altogether for the best and one of the ideals to strive for now is the enlightenment of public opinion so that it can be a strong and guiding force for Governments. Only by publicity of the ideals for which the League stands will there be generated a public opinion that will direct it in the right channels.

The League very urgently needs completion. America, Germany and Russia are badly wanted to make complete the machinery for arbitration on every international matter, thereby making secure the peace that is surely coming to a world tired of warring and struggling. To America entry is now open so soon as her statesmen choose to leave the path of isolationism. To Germany entry is open so soon as she gives evidence of moral fitness, and the same might be said of Russia. We firmly believe that the desire of the countries now comprising the League is in every respect an honest one and that a very powerful nucleus exists for something far superior. It is to such men as Viscount Grey that we can confidently look for the guidance that will make the League a great living force for the betterment of the lot of mankind.

NOTES & COMMENTS.

VALUE OF "BOOSTING."

We have often made reference in this column to the value of "boosting," the art of which is more thoroughly comprehended by our American friends than by us Britishers. On Saturday night we had an example of what well-devised propaganda will do. We refer to the open-air concert at Kowloon. The promoters of that happy function, which, by the way, revealed much new local talent, had done the preliminaries well. By striking advertisements in the papers, by a series of funny "write-ups," by posters and by clever crayon sketches, they aroused the curiosity of the public. Everybody was asking who the "Black Cats" were and nobody let the secret out. Thus it was that, after dinner, Kowloonites flocked to the cricket ground, whilst strings of rickshaws kept bringing Hongkong folk from the ferry to the venue of the concert. As they poured into the ground, one could not help thinking of the power of the written word, the value of "boosting." Suppose there had been no special advertising, no "write-ups," but just a few old posters issued—why, the thing would have been a hopeless failure. You people who profess to believe that "nobody reads the advertisements" can take a lesson from this. Here's a good motto for the man who hesitates whether he ought to advertise: "If you've got a good business, advertise to keep it; if you've got no business, advertise to get it."

A QUESTION OF VIEWPOINT.

We see that a Japanese Privy Councillor, interviewed in New York, has been expressing his views on the question of the proposed anti-Japanese legislation in California. The action regarding which, he says, will result either in good or bad American-Japanese feeling. There is an inference in his remarks that Americans rather "look down" on Asiatics, for he states that the American nation will never play the role properly belonging to it in Asia until it is able to judge Asiatic nations by their standard of conduct instead of their race. But we do not think that this projected California legislation is based on what this Japanese term the "conduct" of the Japanese immigrants at all. It is purely an economic question. What we have to look at is that Japanese are pouring into California, settling there and rearing children—that they are getting a big stake in the country, and that they are competing with Americans in the labour markets on terms which no American can possibly meet. That is the whole problem, and it raises a most important and difficult issue. There is no hatred or despising of the Japanese implied; it is merely a matter of economics. That's what so many Japanese appear to overlook. What would the Japanese say, we wonder, if thousands of aliens whose standard of living is lower than their own flocked into Japan, settled down, became property-owners and began competing with the Japanese labourer? But, then, the Japanese law regarding aliens prevents that sort of thing. Can Japan complain if other nations protect their own nationals?

CRUELTY TO SERVANTS.

More cases of cruelty by Chinese mistresses to their girl servants have been coming to the notice of our Magistrates during the past week. If Colonel Ward were here, we can imagine him gathering together the details of these in support of his "anti-slavery" campaign. That case in which a woman was fined \$50 for inflicting burns on her servant looked a particularly bad one. The little girl had informed the Police that her mistress had deliberately caused these burns with lighted paper; the woman herself tried to palm off an excuse that what had happened was that she had treated her maid-servant with Jeyes' fluid for some skin disease. The Magistrate wouldn't believe her; no more do we. The mere fact that the girl could not be induced to utter a word in Court showed how much she feared her mistress, who could hardly be the kind-hearted creature she posed as being. What was it that the girl feared? More treatment with Jeyes' fluid? Hardly. The fact of the matter is that, whether we call these bond-servants "slaves" or anything else, far too many of them are shamefully treated by their mistresses. We only wish this callous woman had been ordered

DAY BY DAY.

HE SERVES HIS PARTY BEST WHO SERVES THE COUNTRY BEST.

"Atrous"—The rumour you make mention of is absolutely without foundation.

In a fracas in a Chinese restaurant at Des Voeux Road Central on Saturday night, a foki of the restaurant was stabbed by five men, who absconded. The foki is now lying in hospital.

Daggers are dangerous things. One Chinese carried one to frighten, as he said, those who might molest him. Mr. N. L. Smith, who tried him this morning at the Magistracy, frightened the Chinese by confiscating the weapon. The defendant said he came from America, and knowing that conditions in China were not safe for life and property he had invested in a dagger.

There were a number of ammunition cases this morning before Mr. N. L. Smith, the Magistrate. One man, who was arrested yesterday for being in possession of 150 rounds of ammunition on the Praya, was fined \$50, in spite of the fact that he was a newcomer from America. In another case, a Chinese was charged with being in possession of 129 cartridges. He was released on bail of \$400, the hearing being fixed for Wednesday.

A lukong yesterday had the pleasure of having his pocket picked. He was in plain clothes, and the pickpocket, who was well-known to the Police, as he had two previous convictions for the same kind of business, came up from behind and removed the lukong's bag, containing 20 cents, and ran away. The lukong gave chase. Eventually the thief ran into the arms of another lukong, who this morning figuratively threw the defendant into the arms of Mr. N. L. Smith. The latter threw him into prison for three months.

It is not an easy thing to fool pawnbrokers, but the fact has not taken root in the minds of many Chinese thieves. One fellow took a gilt chain to a pawnshop on Saturday and represented it as being gold. The pawnbroker examined it carefully and found it was not, and therefore handed him over to the Police. This morning, when charged before Mr. N. L. Smith, the Chinese insisted that it was gold as he had purchased it from a shop that gave him a receipt. The case was remanded for the production of the shop receipt.

A Chinese living in the second floor of 564 Shanghai Street, on Saturday night at about 8.30 looked under his bed and found a thief crouched underneath. He summoned the other inmates and asked them to keep watch. When another friend came along, the thief was handed to the custody of the Police. This morning he told Mr. Hutchison that he went to the house in question to ask the amah to act as a substitute for him, but the thief, on the statement of the Police, was an unemployed barber. So Mr. Hutchison requested him to spend four weeks in gaol.

For failing to stop his boat when called upon to do so by a Police officer in Victoria harbour on Saturday last, the master of passenger boat B344 9V was this morning fined \$10 by Commander C. W. Beckwith, R. N. Marine Magistrate. The defendant was also charged with carrying eleven passengers in excess of the number allowed by his licence. Lance Sergeant M. Hope said that about 5.50 p.m. on Saturday he saw the defendant's boat near Black Heads Point. He called on him to stop. The boat was under oars and was about twenty yards from witness but the defendant refused to stop, so he fired across the bows of the passenger boat with his revolver, but the defendant still refused to stop. The defendant then got into shallow water and discharged his passengers, and came back to the Police launch. He was carrying 20 passengers and three crew, or eleven in excess. Defendant stated that he stopped, but the tide prevented him coming along side.

A few strokes with the birch, which is a form of corrective far more suited to cases of this kind than to poor little boys who have done nothing worse than to hawk without a licence.

CURRENT COIN.

(BY "MERCATOR.")

The situation in the financial world of Hongkong still continues gloomy, and there is very little prospect of any appreciable improvement for the next three months. Everybody is complaining of bad times, and even some of the local stores report poor business. Some one was remarking to me that the mushroom about which I have written of late will eventually prove to be like "The Contemplable Army" in France. I have great doubts. These firms are a menace to the trade and the fair name of the Colony, and when they are weeded out we shall certainly see business running in healthier channels. But, after all, it must be admitted that all the blame must not be laid at the doors of the mushroom firms. Some newly established banks have themselves helped to bring them into existence, and with the lavish credit backing that they gave these concerns the latter began to multiply. Some of these newly-established banks (not all of them) are doing reckless business, and this is certain to end in disaster. There has been heavy competition among the bankers, and a race among all the Banks to capture as much of business as possible. In that race one or two of the new banks have been content with security of a flimsy character, and have not adopted a cautious attitude. Today they are having anxious times, for the firms that they have been backing have, many of them, declared their inability to meet their obligations.

The purpose of banking and the aid it renders to trade is probably the same in Hongkong as it is in any other part of the world, where there is an elaborate system of banking, but there is a fundamental difference in the practical application of the principle of the help rendered by banking to business. While in Europe the growth of banking is following the line of using as little money as possible for the conduct of as big a trade as possible, in Hongkong and China, on the other hand, the growth of banking has been concomitant with the increased use of money. While in Europe the tendency is for banks to have as little to do with actual trade as possible—their function being limited to financing trade—in China the growth of banking has been parallel to the enlargement of the interests of banking in actual trade. The result of the growth of banking in Hongkong has been an inevitable mix-up of trading and banking. No doubt there are institutions that do banking, pure and simple, but there are some that do both banking and trade in a way. On the whole, such circumstances have conspired to bring about a situation which will prove beneficial neither to commerce or banking. It may be argued that the primary object of any business, including banks, is to make profit. So long as such is obtained by what is commonly understood as legitimate means, there is no reason to object to it. Some of the banks in our midst do the usual banking business of receiving deposits, giving loans, discounting bills of exchange and so forth, but with an almost reckless disregard for safety or sound commercial principles.

On the other hand, it must be conceded that some of the newly-established Chinese banks are cutting into the business of the foreign banks. One such bank has created a precedent by doing without a compradore. The other banks have compradores, to whom they usually pay a brokerage of 1/16 per cent. for purchases and 1/16 per cent. for sales from and to Chinese customers. On a large volume of business such a percentage as 3/16 comes up to a neat sum annually. To a foreign banker, who does not know the position of his Chinese clients, a compradore is essential, but one Chinese bank has shown us that a compradore is not a necessary item in the equipment of the Bank. Here it must be mentioned that the Manager of the Bank in question was previously a compradore in another Bank, and during that time had come to know all the Chinese speculators and merchants, and is thus able to distinguish between the good and the bad. The saving in the commission to the compradore is a valuable one to this Bank.

The Chinese Banks are cutting into the business of the foreign Bank in more ways than one. Not long ago Chinese merchants doing trade between Hongkong, Singapore,

Penang and Bangkok used to negotiate their bills through the foreign banks here. The business in normal times of such merchants is on a big scale, and it had been until now entirely in the hands of the European banks. What do we see to-day? The Chinese importers in Singapore, Penang and Bangkok who used to get their goods from Hongkong were in the habit of remitting the proceeds of the sales on those goods to their customers here through the European banks like having branches here. They are not doing that now. They have found that the Chinese banks in Singapore, Penang and Bangkok—namely, the Communication Bank of China and the Szechwan Banking Corporation and other Banks—give them better rates. And one may enquire: How can these Chinese Banks give these merchants a more favourable rate than the bigger, banking corporations? Usually, these Chinese Banks are content with a small profit, for even one-sixteenth of a pound satisfies them. On a hundred dollars (Straits) they are content with 25 cents. The European Banks cannot do that, as they have larger staffs, and the reason why the Chinese Banks can afford to do so is because their establishment charges are small compared with their European competitors.

Three yarn merchants have failed in Hongkong, with liabilities amounting to over half-a-lakh each. There are a few more Chinese yarn merchants who are in a bad way. The yarn market has been looking up, and sales of Indian cotton yarn have been reported at five to fifteen points over the ruling rates of ten days ago. I am told that business in the yarn market would have been much brisker but for the way cotton has been coming from Shanghai into Hongkong. Last week as much as four thousand bales arrived from Shanghai and were sold here. Stocks at present of Indian yarn are light, and deliveries and arrivals are fair.

Some of the compradores of our large mercantile firms are reported to be in a bad way. One such has lost over two lakhs of dollars in cotton shares and speculations in Exchange. There are very few compradores in commercial houses or in the various Banks who have made money this year. Most of them are said to be involved in losses. The temptation to gamble has been very great, but there is no reason why they should not pay their losses as they made "tons of money" during the time of war.

There is noticeable a perceptible change for the better in the rice market. Some 30,000 bags of rice have sold to Japan during the last ten days, and in consequence of this demand from Japan the price has appreciated some fifty cents per picul. The demand from the Philippines has stopped, while from Cuba there is still no enquiry for the cereal. Small quantities of rice are coming in from Saigon into Hongkong, but those are mostly old contracts being executed now. The bulk of the rice which was purchased a few months ago by the merchants in anticipation of a demand from abroad has been sold at a great loss. It is not likely that prices will improve materially until the present stocks have been entirely sold, or used up. Cuba has not yet consumed all that she had previously purchased from Hongkong, and it looks as if the process of such consumption will take a little more time to complete. When all the visible stocks in Cuba are consumed we shall in all probability see a brisker demand in the local market not only from Cuba, but also from Central and South America. As was anticipated, Japan has been short of rice, and the reason why she did not make her purchases prior to this is attributed to the financial stringency in that country.

The Chinese rice dealers, I am told, have lodged a complaint with the Chinese Chamber of Commerce against some of the European exporters of rice. They have complained that these houses have failed to honour their commitments, and have not paid up the difference on such purchases. These Chinese merchants have requested the Chinese Chamber of Commerce to write to the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce on the subject and point out that while the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce has laid down certain regulations with which they have insisted on Chinese rice dealers complying, on the other hand the European purchasers are dealt with lightly.

"BLACK CATS."

A TALENTED PARTY.

Hongkong—or, rather, Kowloon—has made a real discovery. It has unearthed a most talented and vivacious party of local entertainers calling themselves "The Black Cats." Strictly speaking, the Committee of the Kowloon Cricket Club made the "find," and, so delighted were they, that it was decided to let the public go shares with them. Hence the open-air concert on Saturday night. The Club grounds had been very effectively illuminated, with coloured electric bulbs, whilst the verandah of the Clubhouse was arranged as a stage which, although on the small side, was charmingly set out. The event was very largely patronised and the public so much appreciated being able to enjoy an evening's entertainment in the cool evening air that the organisers would, we feel sure, be justified in arranging more events of a like kind.

"The Black Cats" are really a very clever and versatile little company of entertainers. This was their first appearance in the Colony, and they "went down" splendidly. We can, indeed, foresee a bright future for them, and we do hope they will not now go into obscurity. They compare very favourably with many professional aggregations which visit us; indeed, some of them are evidently "old hands" at the stage. They comprise Mr. Kenneth Crow (tenor), Mr. Max Woodward (light comedian), Mr. Phil Newton (musical comedy artist), Mr. Sydney West (elocutionist), and, last but not least, Lena and Tedo, a very clever couple. We have not the space to review the various items of the programme; suffice it to say that the party does well both in individual and concerted items. The tenor has a fine voice, which he knows how to use; whilst the baritone is equally good. "Lena" knows all there is to know about entertaining; she is fun and vivacious itself. Perhaps "Tedo" was the star of the whole company; he can seemingly turn his hand to anything in the funny line. The others are also good in their respective lines. "The Weed Awakening," with which the second part of the programme opened, was a most charming concerted number, most effectively staged; whilst the quintette from "España" was a scream. "Snowballs" was another item which took extremely well, and the audience immensely enjoyed the fun of snowballing the performers. Most of the items given were specially written by "Tedo," and he is to be complimented on his ability in this direction.

Mr. Longyear was the accompanist and Mr. F.W. Bradley the electrician.

Messrs. Anderson and Company, share brokers of Shanghai, have a happy knack of writing their weekly reports. Commenting on the postponement of the June settlement, this firm of brokers said—"The clearance which was to have taken place yesterday has been postponed by the Committee of the House to 29th instant, the date which was originally set. Until quite recently serious doubts as to the possibility of effecting a settlement obtained, but it now appears pretty certain that a clearance will be arranged or, writing perhaps more correctly, 'wangled.' The position, however, is this much to the good that the bulk of the shares carried forward are in this instance so carried at more or less reasonable prices instead of, as in the case of recent quarterly settlements, at inflated prices induced by operators. The cotton share market has been awakened with the jolt which was 'coming to it' for many months past, and it is to be hoped that the lesson will not lightly be forgotten. It is more than likely that early next month there will be a lightsome rebound in the cotton share market, but it is equally certain that given a small advance a number of shares will have to be taken off the shelf on which they have been placed."

It is very seldom that Messrs. Samuel, Montagu and Company allow their weekly silver reports to be tinged with humour. In their report dated May 7th last that firm wrote thus—"It is stated in the Press that some boys who had never seen sovereigns before gave away some which a ferrier unearthed near Dublin. As the younger generation seems likely to grow up in similar ignorance, it has been suggested that specimens should form a feature in local museums so as to prevent similar errors of judgment in future."

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Special \$7.00 a set.

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Special 40 per cent. discount.

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Special \$3.00 a dozen

(broken sizes).

Our loss is your gain—Buy now and save money.

THE KENNEDY ROAD TRAGEDY.

EUROPEAN ON TRIAL AT SESSIONS.

At the Criminal Sessions this morning, before Mr. Justice Gompertz (Acting Chief Justice), William John Williams, Fitter Inspector of the Naval Yard, was charged with the manslaughter of a Chinese detective, Lo Kam, on July 3rd.

Prisoner pleaded not guilty and was defended by Mr. F. C. Jenkin, instructed by Mr. F. E. Nash.

The following were the jurors empanelled:—Messrs. A. Balaan (foreman), A. A. Botelho, H. A. R. Conant, B. F. Castro, F. P. Shroff, C. Hall, A. E. McCarthy. Prisoner did not object to any of the jurors.

Opening the case, the Attorney General said the prisoner was charged with the manslaughter of a Chinese constable who was on duty on special patrol near the prisoner's house on the night of 3rd July. The case was rather an unfortunate one, and he therefore, thought it well to remind the jury, though no doubt they knew the position, to be well guarded against the influence of sentiment in their decision. He was sure all felt for the prisoner. He must have been greatly distressed when he found that he had shot an innocent man, and still more distressed when he found that the man had afterwards died. Prisoner was in a very unenviable position, standing his trial for having caused the death of a fellow man, but, on the other hand, one could not but feel regret for the constable, shot down in the execution of his duty by one of the very persons whose property he was trying to protect. One was tempted to think that the lot of a constable was indeed a hard one in addition to running risk of life and limb from the criminal classes, he had also to run the risk of being shot and killed by the law-abiding public whom he was there to protect. Further, their sympathies with the family of the deceased must not blind them to the position of the prisoner, but, on the other hand, their sympathies with the prisoner must not blind them to the fact, if he were convicted, that by his rash act he caused the death of a fellow creature. He, the Attorney General, had referred to this question of sentiment because he wanted to ask the jury to do their best to banish it from their minds. Some of them might sympathise with the one side and some with the other.

Each one would have a tendency to weigh the evidence in accordance with his sympathies, and he asked them to correct that tendency and to view the case calmly and coldly on the depositions. If they felt inclined to sympathise with the constable and his family he would ask them to think of the very distressing position of the prisoner. If they were inclined to have their feelings more moved by the prisoner's side of the matter he would ask them to think how they would regard the case if one of themselves were the constable and had been shot, as he was, from the inside. He would not have them decide the case on these considerations only, but he put these aspects to them first in order to remove any bias. The facts were quite simple. The prisoner lived in a terrace at the east end of Kennedy Road. Certain burglaries had been reported to the police from that terrace and other parts of Kennedy Road and a special patrol was put on at night to prevent any further burglaries and arrest the burglars. That patrol had been carried out for some time and on the night in question, 3rd July, a detective and another constable, the deceased, went out from No. 2 Station about 11.30 p.m. and went to the terrace where the prisoner lived. They proceeded to look around the terrace, examining the grounds at the side, looked around the pillars and around the back and walked about apparently quite freely and openly in front of the terrace. The prisoner, apparently, was watching them from upstairs. They eventually went and sat on the steps of his house. After a little while they heard a noise from the next door house, No. 54. Deceased got up to see the cause of it, and either as he was going down or as he was returning around the pillar, the stories varied, suddenly a shot was heard and the constable fell wounded in the leg. The shot was fired from inside the hall by the prisoner. The wound was a very serious one, causing severe haemorrhage and, in spite of what was done for him, the constable died of that wound.

The constable went around the terrace quite openly, and that fact and the fact that they went and sat down deliberately on the steps of this house, where they could be seen from inside, should have been sufficient to tell anyone that they were probably not of the criminal class. Their actions gave good reason for supposing

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In proof of this statement, two instances are quoted in one household. Interviewed recently at her home at 37, Westward Street, Middlesbrough, England, Mrs. Charles Morton stated—

Three years ago I suffered a great shock by the sudden death of my mother. My nerves were seriously affected, and at times I hardly knew what I was doing. I had severe headaches, and was subject to fits of depression. I was frightened at my own shadow, and a knock at the door would startle me.

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Mrs. Morton's daughter-in-law here added her experience of Dr. Williams' pink pills. "Owing to shattered nerves as the result of air raids, I got completely run-down, and became so weak that I had to take to my bed. Doctors diagnosed my trouble as anaemia, but their medicines did not seem to do me good. Then I commenced Dr. Williams' pink pills, and they banished the anaemia, and made me fit and strong."

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that they might be policemen for causing anyone trying to arrest criminals to satisfy himself that they were criminals. Prisoner had put up the defence that by accident he discharged the rifle. He, the Attorney General, would put it to the jury that the rifle did not go off by accident; and that prisoner fired it intentionally. He was also going to submit that in the circumstances of this case, even if the shot was fired accidentally, the prisoner was still guilty of manslaughter. Before the prisoner fired the shot, before he levelled the rifle at the constable, he gave no challenge and did not put on the light, which would have shown him the character of the people outside, since as soon as the light went on had they been burglars they would have run away. At the Police Station prisoner made no statement at all, but before the Magistrate he made a long statement. (Read.)

Granting that the prisoner's nerves were all jumpy, he, the Attorney General submitted that the conclusion the jury ought to come to was that the shot was fired deliberately, but if they were not satisfied on that point—

Mr. Jenkin—Would your Lordship permit prisoner to have a seat? He feels the heat extremely to-day.

His Lordship—Yes, certainly. The Attorney General continued that if the jury found that the rifle was fired accidentally, then he was going to say that the rifle was levelled at the constable unnecessarily. Prisoner's life was in no danger. No danger to life or limb threatened him,

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since he was behind a locked door with a firearm. The only danger was these two men sitting quietly on the steps outside the house. For a man to point a loaded firearm at another within the distance that firearm would carry, was an assault. That was a very sound provision of the law. It was also law that if a man pointed a loaded firearm unnecessarily at another man and the firearm went off accidentally and killed the latter, the man who levelled the gun was guilty of manslaughter. That, he thought, was sound common sense and he was going to quote an authority on that point. A man in danger of life or limb, cornered or trying to prevent the commission of some terrible and atrocious crime, was justified in raising a firearm to a man attacking him or the

man whom he was trying to prevent, but there must be reasonable apprehension of danger to life and limb before he was justified in doing that, and if he raised it unnecessarily and it went off even accidentally, the man who levelled it was guilty of manslaughter. In this case deceased was sitting on the steps and the steps were steep. He was shot in the leg, so that the rifle must have been pointed downwards at a considerable angle and not at all in the position in which ordinarily it would be accidentally discharged. Evidence was then given.

This morning was occupied by the giving of evidence for the prosecution, the same as was given in the Police Court. This afternoon the evidence for the defence was concluded and the case for the defence opened. The case is still proceeding.

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Sept. 13	Empress of Russia	Aug. 26	Sept. 13
Oct. 11	Empress of Japan	Sept. 14	Oct. 11
Oct. 18	Empress of Asia	Sept. 23	Oct. 18
Nov. 8	Empress of Russia	Oct. 21	Nov. 8
Nov. 19	Monteagle	Oct. 26	Nov. 19
Nov. 30	Empress of Japan	Nov. 9	Nov. 30
Dec. 6	Empress of Asia	Nov. 18	Dec. 6
Jan. 3	Empress of Russia	Dec. 16	Jan. 3

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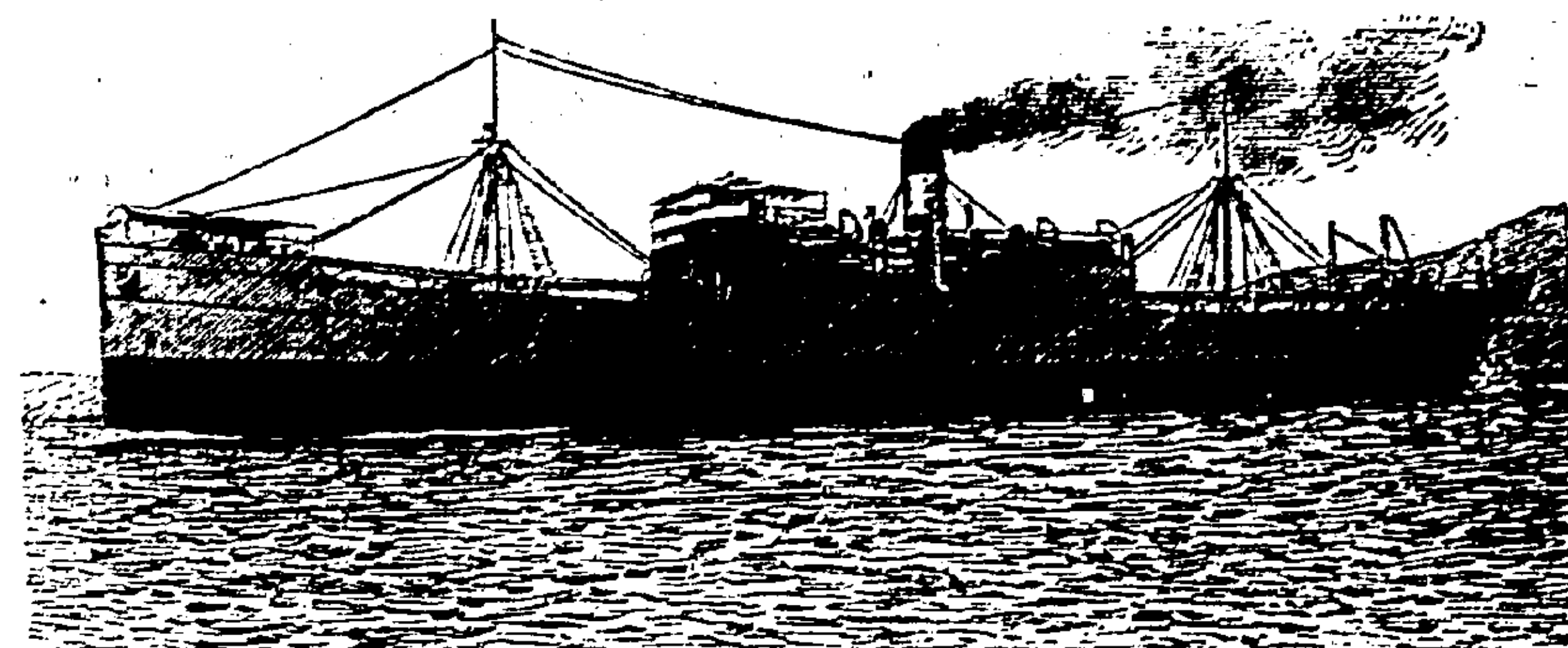
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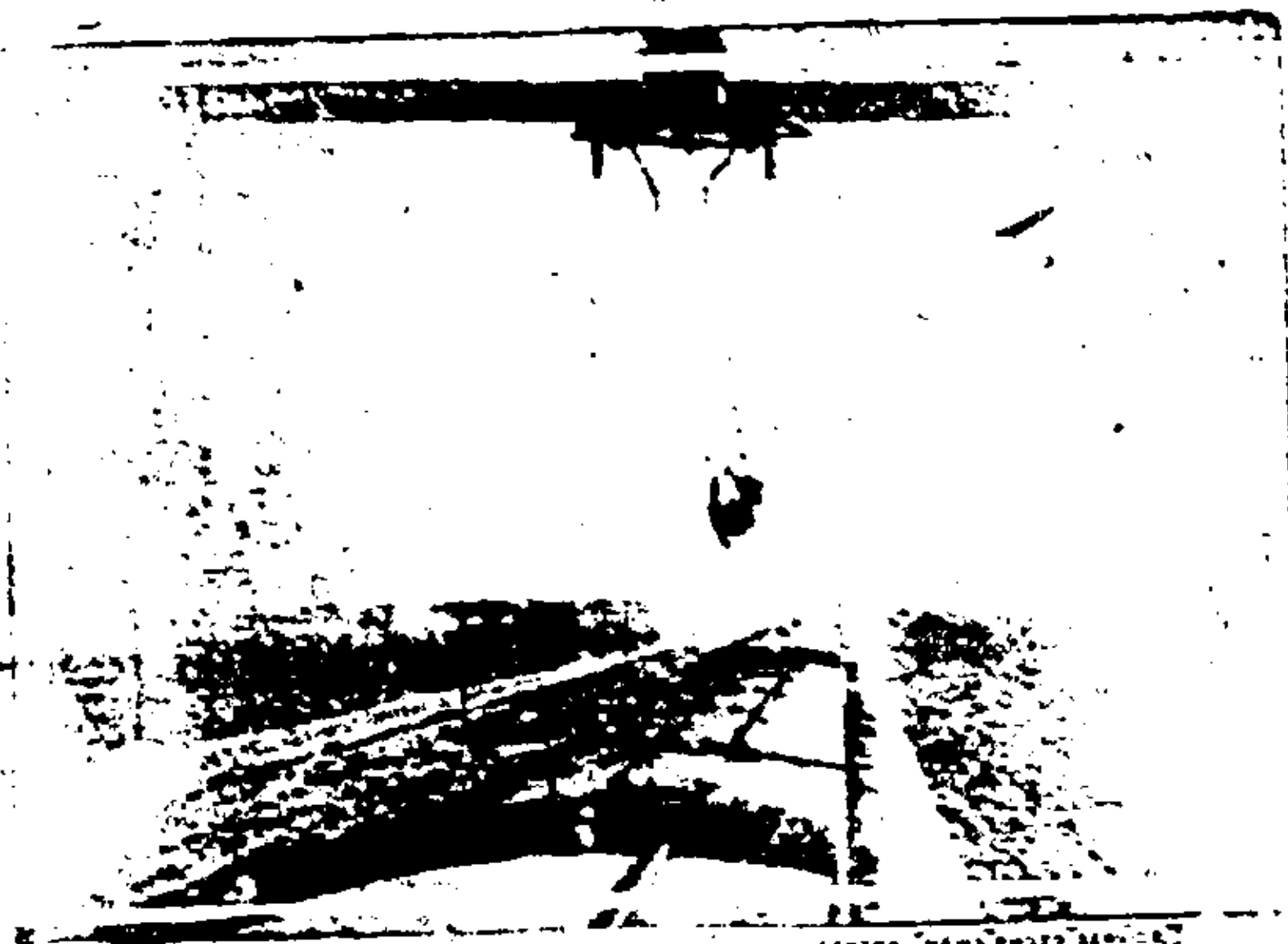
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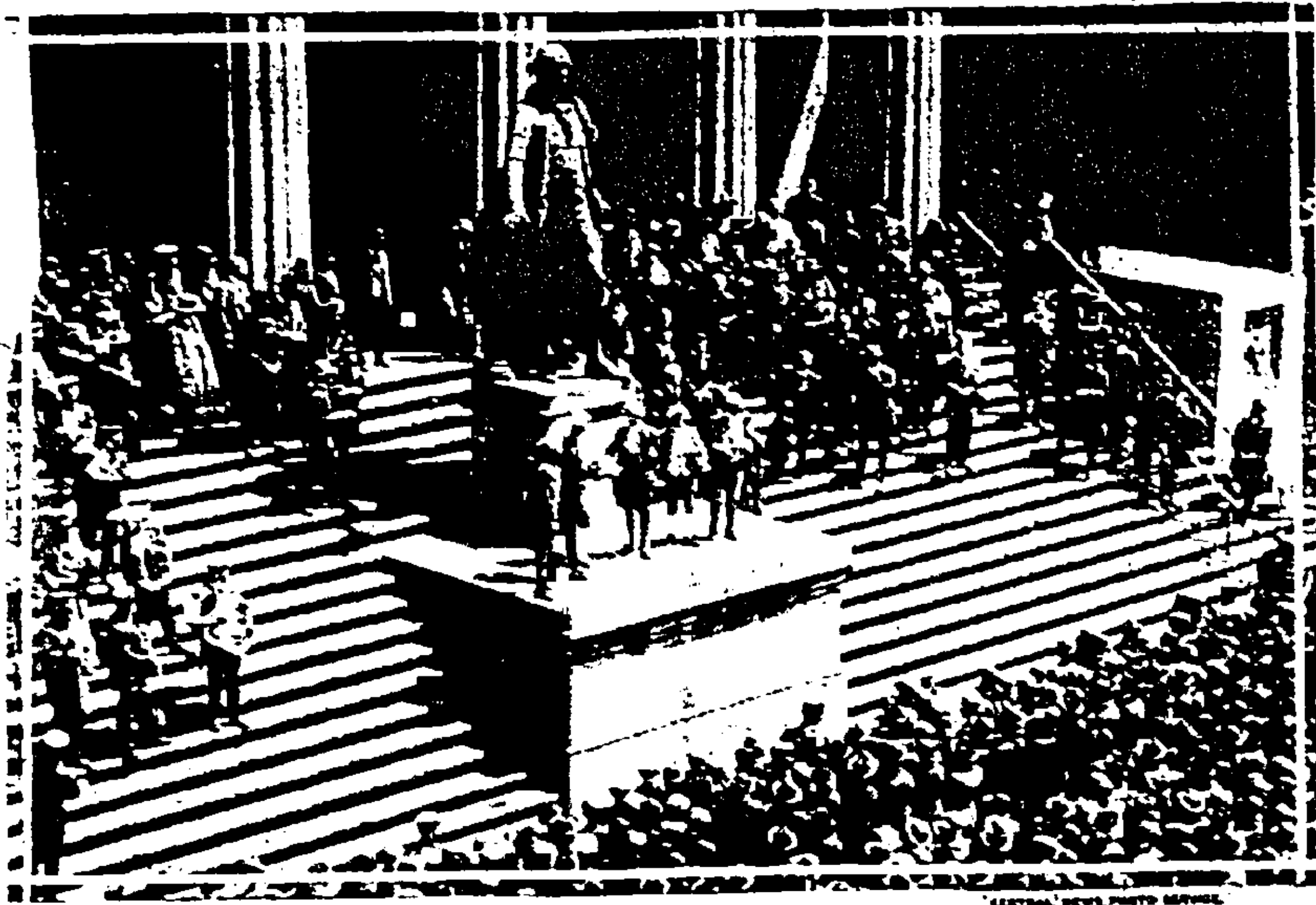
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TO-DAY'S PICTURES.



AN AERIAL THRILLER.

At March Field, California, army aviators recently performed a feat that will long be remembered by the spectators. An aeroplane descended close to a fast-moving express train, landed a man on top of one of the cars and later picked him up again. Photo shows the aviator M. M. Campbell, of the American Flying Club, catching the top of the train.



WASHINGTON'S INAUGURATION REPRODUCED.

On the sub-treasury steps in New York City recently thousands of persons witnessed a reproduction of the inauguration of George Washington as first President of the United States. The ceremony was staged by the Constitutional League of America as a means of furthering interest in that historic event.



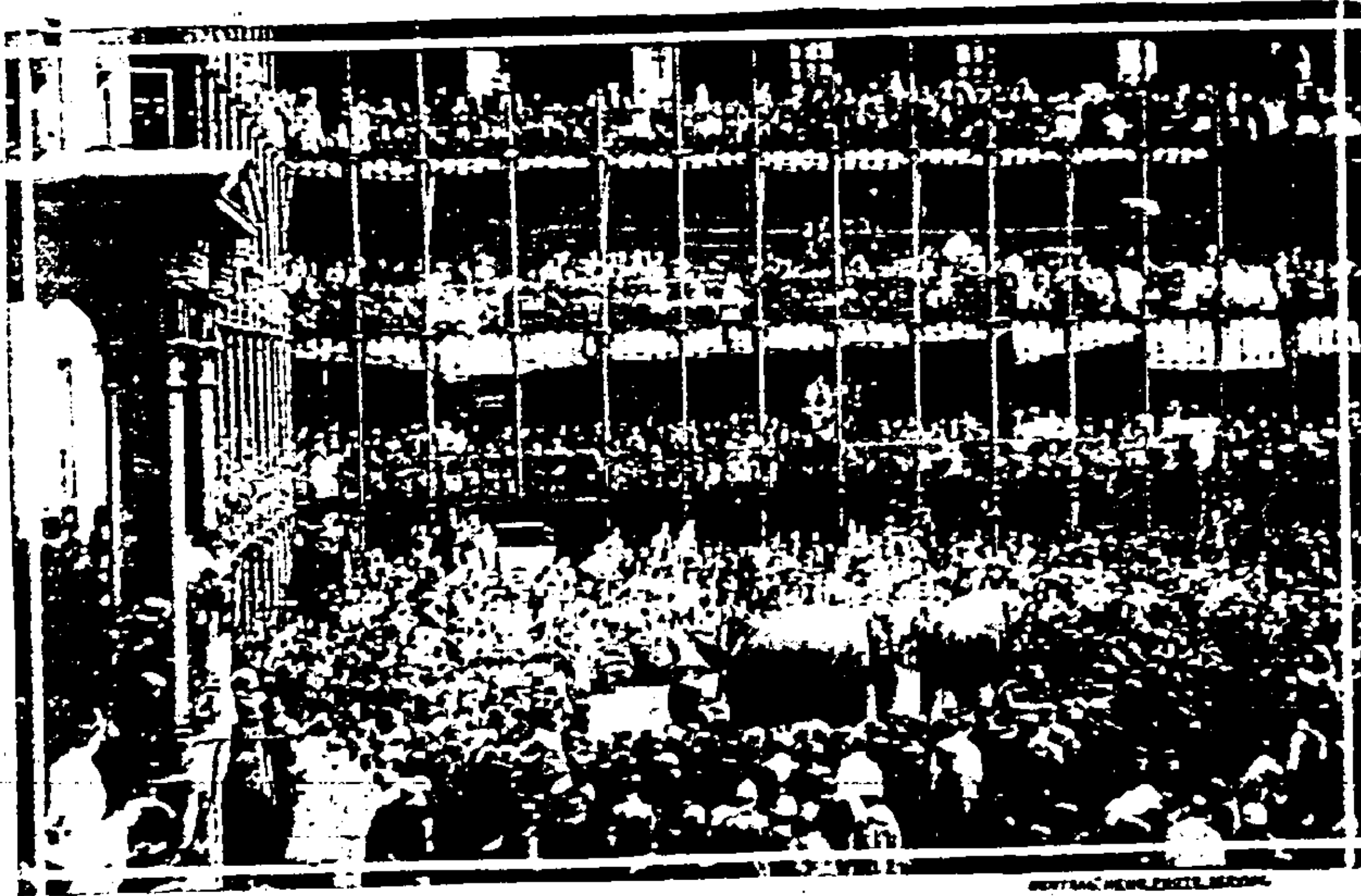
MEMORIALS FOR STRAIT OF DOVER PATROL.

Major Evelyn Wrench, Secretary of the English Speaking Union, presenting Secretary Daniels, of the U. S. Navy, with a cheque for £6,000, part of a fund collected in England by popular subscription to commemorate the work of the Dover Patrol, which kept the Strait of Dover clear of German submarines during the war.



QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

whose ill-disposition was recently reported.



HOSPITAL CHILDREN HAVE A TREAT.

The whole management of the Barnum and Bailey circus was recently taken to Bellevue Hospital, New York, to entertain the sick children. Photo shows the elephants giving a performance.



AVIATOR'S RECORD.

Clarence Coombs, test pilot, by a scant fifty feet set a new four man altitude record at Hazelhurst Field, Mineola, when he piloted an Orendo touring plane 17,150 feet above the surface of the ocean.

DOINGS OF THE DUFFS

Helen Told Tom One Time About Her Mother's Failing.

BY ALLMAN



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Chief Manager,

Hongkong, March 1st 1920.

HONGKONG SAVINGS' BANK

THE Business of the above Bank is confined to the following:-

Rules may be obtained on application)
INTEREST on deposits is allowed on
Minimum monthly balances at 2 1/4 per ann.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank
Corporation
N. I. STARR

THE CHARTERED BANK OF
INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND

CHINA	
Incorporated by Royal Charter 1862	
PAY-UP CAPITAL	£2,500
RESERVE FUND	£1,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	£2,500

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General A
ing business transacted
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FI
DEPOSITS received for 1 year of the
period at rates which will be quoted on
application
J. L. CROCKETT

Manag
Hongkong, 11th April 1914.
BANK OF CANTON

LIMITED.
 HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.
 FOREIGN EXCHANGE

General Banking Business
Transacted.
INTEREST ON FIXED
DEPOSITS.

For 3 Months 3% per annum
For 6 Months 4% per annum
For 12 Months 4½% per annum

LOOK POON SHAN
Chief Manager

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK
ESTABLISHED 1858

Authorized Capital	—	—	—	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	—	—	—	Yen 10,000,000
Reserve Fund	—	—	—	Yen 40,000,000

HEAD OFFICE, YOKOHAMA

	Branches and Agencies At			
Fixed	Salvador	Kai Toan	Wang	
Terminals	Bombay	Kobe	Yokohama	
	Buenos Ayres	London	Hankow	
Passage	Calcutta	Lyons	Sao Francisco	
	Changhai	Los Angeles	Seattle	
	Delaware (Delaware)	Manila	Shanghai	
	Frankfurt	Nagasaki	Singapore	

Hartford	Newburyport	Salmon Falls
Honolulu	Oakdale	Sidney
Tokyo	New York	Flint
Honolulu	Peking	Yokohama
	Manila	Yokohama

Interest allowed on Current Accounts
 Deposits received for fixed period at 4%
 branch and for applications

G. HANSHED

00.000
00.000

CORPORATION.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS: U. S. \$10,000,000
UNDIVIDED PROFITS: U. S. \$1,000,000
Owned by the National City Bank of New York
HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.
BRANCHES:

LONDON: 16 Bishopsgate, E.C. 4.
 LYONS: 27 Place Tolonne.
 SAN FRANCISCO: 222 Montgomery.
 CHINA: Canton, Hankow, Harbin, Hong
 Kong, Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin, Tsin-
 Tsin, Yankow.
 DOMINICAN REPUBLIC: Puerto Rico.
 Pinar de las Manos, Sanchez.
 Santo Domingo.
 INDIA: Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon.

JAPAN: Kobe, Yokohama.
JAVIA: Batavia, Sourabaya.
PANAMA: Colon, Panama.
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS: Cebu, Manila.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS: Singapore.

BRANCHES OF THE NATIONAL
BANK OF NEW YORK.

ARGENTINA: Buenos Aires, Cordoba.

BELGIUM: Antwerp, Brussels.
 BRAZIL: Bahia, Pernambuco, Porto
 Alegre, Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Sao Paulo.
 CHILE: Santiago, Valparaiso.
 COLOMBIA: Barranquilla, Bogota, Medellin.
 CUBA: Havana and 21 other cities.
 ITALY: Genoa.
 PERU: Lima.
 PUERTO RICO: Ponce, San Juan.

PORTO RICO: Puerto Rico
 RUSSIA: Moscow, Petrograd.
 SOUTH AFRICA: Cape Town.
 SPAIN: Barcelona, Madrid.
 TRINIDAD: Port of Spain.
 GUINEY: West Indies. Cuba
 (American).
 VENEZUELA: Caracas. Colombia
 Maracaibo.

All descriptions of banking business
 Interest allowed on current accounts
 fixed deposits in local or foreign currencies
 to be ascertained on application.
 S. HANSEN
 Manager

Wang Kong, 1712 Nov. 1932.

